

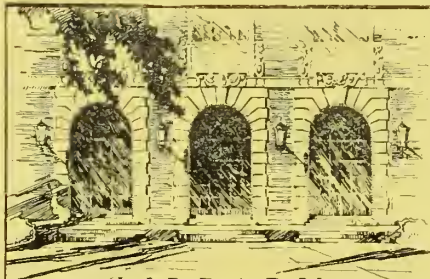
1902
H877

HULCE

How to Found a Library
in Hillsdale, Michigan

Library Science
B. L. S.

1902



LIBRARY
OF THE
UNIVERSITY
OF ILLINOIS

1902
H877

HOW TO FOUND A LIBRARY IN HILLSDALE MICHIGAN

by

JENNIE ALICE HULCE

THESIS FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

IN THE STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

in the

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

PRESENTED JUNE 1902

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

1911

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1902

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT THE THESIS PREPARED UNDER MY SUPERVISION BY

Jennie Alice Hulce

ENTITLED

How to found a library
in Hillsdale, Michigan

IS APPROVED BY ME AS FULFILLING THIS PART OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE


OF

Bachelor of Library Science

Natharine E. Sharp

HEAD OF DEPARTMENT OF

Library Science



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1897
The following paper is based upon peculiar local conditions, and its object is to make suggestions that may be helpful in establishing a library in Hillsdale as soon as people become interested enough to start one, or later when the bequest of the late C.T. Mitchell shall furnish more funds and a permanent home for the library. A library is an important educational factor, and unless plans are carefully considered the character of its work may be entirely changed and its full function fail to be performed.

SITUATION OF TOWN.

Hillsdale is fortunate in its situation in the State of Michigan, one of the five states formed from the Northwest Territory, established under the wise ordinance which declared that "Religion, morality, and knowledge being necessary to good government and happiness, school and means of education shall forever be encouraged." The state has never been backward in educational lines and early took up library work in connection with its school system rather than in the free public library form. Michigan was the first state to incorporate into its constitution provision for libraries as a part of its educational system. Progress has been slow, but there is now a forward movement. With an intelligent people and favorable laws the final success is assured.

8 Hillsdale is the county seat of Hillsdale county, one of the earlier of the southern counties to be settled. It is situated near the center of the southern tier of counties



about 180 miles east of Chicago and 90 miles from Detroit. The county is entirely agricultural. While it is not directly in the fruit belt, it shares part of its advantages and raises temperate fruits of all kinds in abundance for the home demand.

The early settlers were a quiet class of farmers, coming from the East, mostly from New York, and there is little of the foreign element in the population.

POPULATION AND MANUFACTURES OF THE CITY.

The city has not changed materially in size for many years, except that the last census showed a slight decrease in the population, which now is about five thousand. During the last year there has been a business awakening. A Business Men's Association has been looking out for new enterprises and offering inducements to manufacturing firms, to establish their factories in the city. The Scowden-Blanchard Co., shoe manufacturers, moved in from Springfield, Ohio. They have put up a building 50 x 100 feet, three stories high, and are now carrying on a good business. The Hillsdale Screen Co. have recently built a large addition to their factory, making it one of the largest in the country. The Alamo Gasoline Engine Co. removed to Hillsdale from Angola early last summer, and are occupying a large brick building temporarily and making arrangements to build. Among the long established manufacturing interests The Worthing and Alger Fur Coat Co. is of importance. This business has furnished employment to many for several years and has been carried on very successfully. There are two flour mills which have ^{long} contributed to the prosperity of the town.

RAILROADS.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad is the only one running through the city. It has a junction with roads running east and west, north and south. There are no electric roads but three applications for these lines have been before the city Council within a year.

CHARACTER OF PEOPLE.

The inhabitants are largely of the permanent class whose business interests have long been identified with the town. They are intelligent and interested in everything looking toward material progress. For over thirty years Hillsdale College has helped in moulding the character of the people and building up the town. The College is situated on a hill at the north side of the city. Through the co-operation of College and town's people good lecture courses and entertainments have been secured, so that the citizens have enjoyed many advantages not available in other towns of the same size. Hillsdale has been a quiet and desirable home for people of moderate means., who enjoy pleasant surroundings. It remains to be seen what effect the new manufacturing establishments will have upon the class of people and the spirit of the place.

COLLEGE LIBRARY.

Hillsdale College has a library of nearly ten thousand volumes, largely reference. The earliest collection was theological in character and there are many volumes of little practical use. It has a good supply of periodical literature and within the last few years has added many of the best and latest reference books, so it is quite well equipped for its work. Little fiction is found on its shelves and almost none

of the most recent works. The students pay a small fee of one dollar a term for the use of the library which is open during the day and until eight o'clock in the evening. Members of the Woman's Clubs and Guilds have also been allowed to use books and take them out for home use. Other people desiring information on any particular subject are always gladly allowed its privileges. The use by the general public has never been encouraged, as it would be very inconvenient to have them come freely. The library occupies one end of the second story of the main building of the college and some of the rooms near are recitation rooms. The location is not at all central. The library has no printed finding list and no complete card catalog, though it is classified.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION LIBRARY..

The Woman's Library Association has been in existence over twenty two years. The total number of volumes reported in March 1902, was 2406, of which 68 had been added within the year. This library occupies a room in a building on the principal street and is open Saturday afternoon of each week for exchange of books. It is governed by a board of fifteen directors with the officers elected from their number. They started with a capital stock of one thousand dollars divided into two hundred shares of five dollars each. Members must become shareholders and pay an annual fee of one dollar per year. Entertainments are given occasionally to raise funds. The books are largely fiction as shown by its catalog. Its scope is entirely circulating.

PUBLIC SCHOOL LIBRARY.

The public school has a library of over one thousand volumes, kept for use of the schools alone. This is well selected for high school work, and contains works on history, literature, biography, travel, reference books, science, civics, and standard fiction. The catalog is printed and the books kept in cases in the school building, which is located near the south end of town. The three libraries have distinct fields and know little about the work of the others. Only a few of the people of the town are reached by any or all of them.

WOMEN'S CLUBS AND GUILDS.

There are twelve or more organized women's clubs or guilds besides the five literary societies of the college. Most of these meet at least once in two weeks, some of them every week. A federation of women's clubs of the city has been formed during the winter and any movement which enlists their sympathy and united support will have a strong ally. They are just beginning to feel the need of establishing a club house for boys where a good social time can be had without recourse to the streets or saloons. They have appointed a committee to see what can be done and the suggestion that a public library would have such work as one of its functions, with their co-operation, has been made to some members of the committee. The members of these clubs have books of their own and can borrow from private libraries but they feel the need of some new power in the community. Conditions are favorable in many respects for the founding of a library immediately. This might be done in temporary quarters and later moved into its new home.

THE BEQUEST.

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One of the librarians says : "The way to start a library is to make a beginning". A public spirited citizen, C.T. Mitchell, a few years ago recognized that principle, and looked forward to a time not far distant, when the people would be aroused to a more active interest in the library as an educational factor. By the terms of his will, his fine house and lot and \$10,000 are given to the city for a free public library, the gift to be made over to the city upon the death of the wife. The money may be used for books or building or any other purpose that the trustees shall determine upon. His primary object seems to have been to make the library helpful to the schools for he further provided that the school board of the city shall act as trustee for this fund when it becomes available. The house is at present occupied by his widow, and the libraries already described are doing the best to meet the needs of the people. The bequest is not so large as to make the library with its building entirely a gift without asking for the help of the people, so that they may feel that it is their library.

PUBLIC LIBRARY LAW.

The law for the establishment of free public libraries passed in 1877, provides "That the city council of each incorporated city shall have power to establish and maintain a public library and reading room for the use and benefit of the inhabitants of such city, and ^{may} make a levy not to exceed one mill on the dollar annually on all taxable property in the city, such taxes to be levied and collected in like manner with other general taxes of said city, and to be known as the " Library Fund."

TAXATION FOR LIBRARIES.

In the financial statement of the city for the fiscal year 1901, the amount raised by taxation is given as \$40,469.25 and this divided by the rate of taxation gives \$2,201.258 as the valuation of the property. From this it will be seen that a tax of one mill on a dollar would give \$2,201 each year for the maintenance of the library. This would not leave a very large book fund when all the other necessary expenses were met.

GOVERNING BOARD.

As to the government of the library, the state law provides that "when a city council shall have decided to establish and maintain a public library and reading room under the act, the mayor of such city shall with the approval of the city council proceed to appoint a board of nine directors for the same, chosen from the citizens at large with reference to their fitness for such office, and not more than one member of the city council shall be at any time a member of said board." If the law and the terms of the bequest are compared it will be seen that the five members of the school board will necessarily be persons whom the mayor should appoint on the library board. This ought not to be detrimental in any way to the best interests of the library and of the schools and should help forward the co-operation of the two, something to be much desired. This board has power "to purchase or lease grounds, to occupy, lease or erect an appropriate building or buildings for the use of said library." Thus a body can be immediately created who will have full power to make changes in the building purchase

books and fittings. and employ a librarian.

AROUSING INTEREST.

Perhaps the most potent factor in preventing the establishment of a public library is the bequest. People are waiting for that to come before they make any effort to have a library. They fail to realize that a start can be made in rented rooms, and that the experience gained may be of the greatest value when the permanent home is ready. This apathy must be overcome and public interest aroused before a library will be established.

In Hillsdale the best agency for that purpose is, without doubt, the Federation of Women's Clubs. They are already interested in a club room for boys and only need to have the real benefits of a public library presented to them, to become active in its establishment. Their membership consists of the wives and daughters of the leading business and professional men as well as ^{of} those of less influence. Through their committee an appeal can be made to many different interests. After the proposal that they unite to work for a public library has been thoroughly discussed by the separate clubs and a plan of action decided upon, the city Federation can plan for a public mass meeting to reach the people.

Preparatory to the meeting articles should be written for each of the newspapers, candidly and enthusiastically presenting the benefits which a town receives from a public library. Care should be taken to have the subject fully discussed. Special stress should be laid upon the educational function of a library as supplementary to the public schools, from which 90 per cent of the pupils in Michigan go out before they enter

the ninth grade. The other benefits in furnishing pleasant and profitable home reading, in helping in the study of subjects by the clubs, in working with the school itself, in the tendency that good reading has to elevate the morals, and in the training for citizenship to be acquired from books, should all be stated. It would be well to show how much of knowledge comes from books and reading, all the knowledge of people living a century ago or more, all the latest discoveries in science and art, all the world of other people's thought and imagination. In science, the reader sees with the trained eye of the scientist, in poetry, he feels the pure emotions of the poet, in literature, he lives among the scenes described. His life is broadened by the contact with the deeper, cultured souls.

Visits to the schools and short talks to the children about the value and use of books, and the chance for helpfulness in them will also influence many who would be reached in no other way.

The meeting should be announced in the papers, in the schools and churches. The pastors of the churches may help the movement by briefly stating their opinions as to the helpfulness of a library. Circumstances would determine whether a speaker should be secured from some other town or whether the meeting should be addressed by the mayor, the sup't of the high school, the president of the college, or any other people especially fitted to tell of the work of libraries and the advantages to the community. Coldwater is the home of the president of the library commission of Michigan, and as that is near he might be secured and two meetings held if thought

necessary. The speakers should be enthusiastic believers in the cause they advocate and should have personal knowledge of its usefulness. In these meetings the leading objections to a library should be met and answered.

The next step is to draw up and circulate a petition addressed to the mayor and city council asking them to take immediate action to establish a library. The persons who circulate this petition should have tact, and know how to approach people, and be informed about libraries. Everybody should be asked to sign the petition as some would feel slighted if not asked. The success of the library when once secured depends upon the help it can give to the common people.

Meanwhile the friends of the movement will try to use tactful means to influence a favorable decision from the council. If a suitable building for the purpose can be had, in a good location, that fact will prove helpful. The Women's Library Association could give a great impetus to the movement by offering their books as a nucleus for the future library. Gifts of money and books from individuals should be encouraged, and an effort made to secure such help.

LOCATION OF HOME.

The location of the house and lot in question is very good. It is one block from the post office and from the corner of the public square on which stands a fine, new court house. It is a little over a block from three churches and one block from the principal business street, between the high school and college but nearer to the former. This is very desirable for the need is greater for its use in connection with the

public schools. The lot is on the corner of Manning and McCollum streets, on high ground, and is large, over 80 feet wide and 250 feet long. The house is back from the street about fifty feet and the wing which could be fitted up for a storage of books could be indefinitely extended to the west. There is room for extension in any direction.

DESCRIPTION OF HOUSE.

The pictures and plans will give an idea of the principle features of the house. The main part of the building is 40 x 45 feet, or nearly square, with two full stories and attic. The house is built of brick, is substantial and well kept up. There is also a wing 27 feet square. The entrance is through a hall 9 feet wide and 38 feet deep in the back part of which is a stair way slightly winding. The rooms of the first floor are ten feet high, well lighted for a dwelling house with electric lights for artificial lighting and heated with hot air. There is a basement underneath the whole, containing the furnace. This comes above the ground for about three feet, and has small windows. It would answer for storage somewhat. The lower floor has four large rooms opening into the hall and a kitchen, pantry and woodshed in the wing. The second floor also has four large rooms in the main part and three smaller ones in the wing, all opening into the hall. These rooms are nine feet high.

PRELIMINARY TO CHANGE OF BUILDING.

Before forming definite plans for the alteration of the building a competent architect should examine it and the foundations to determine what changes can be made, and in what





View of house.



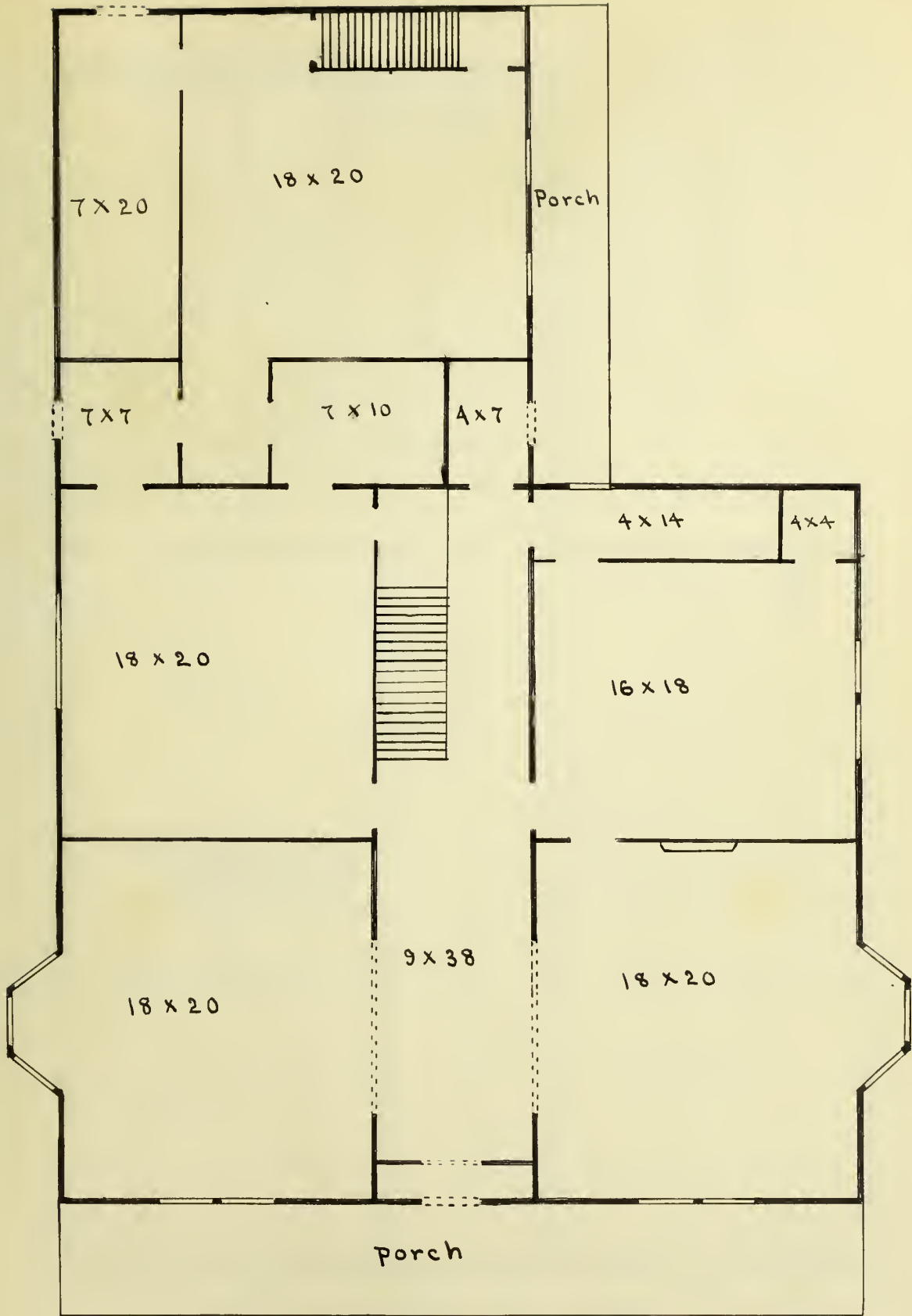


Front view of house.

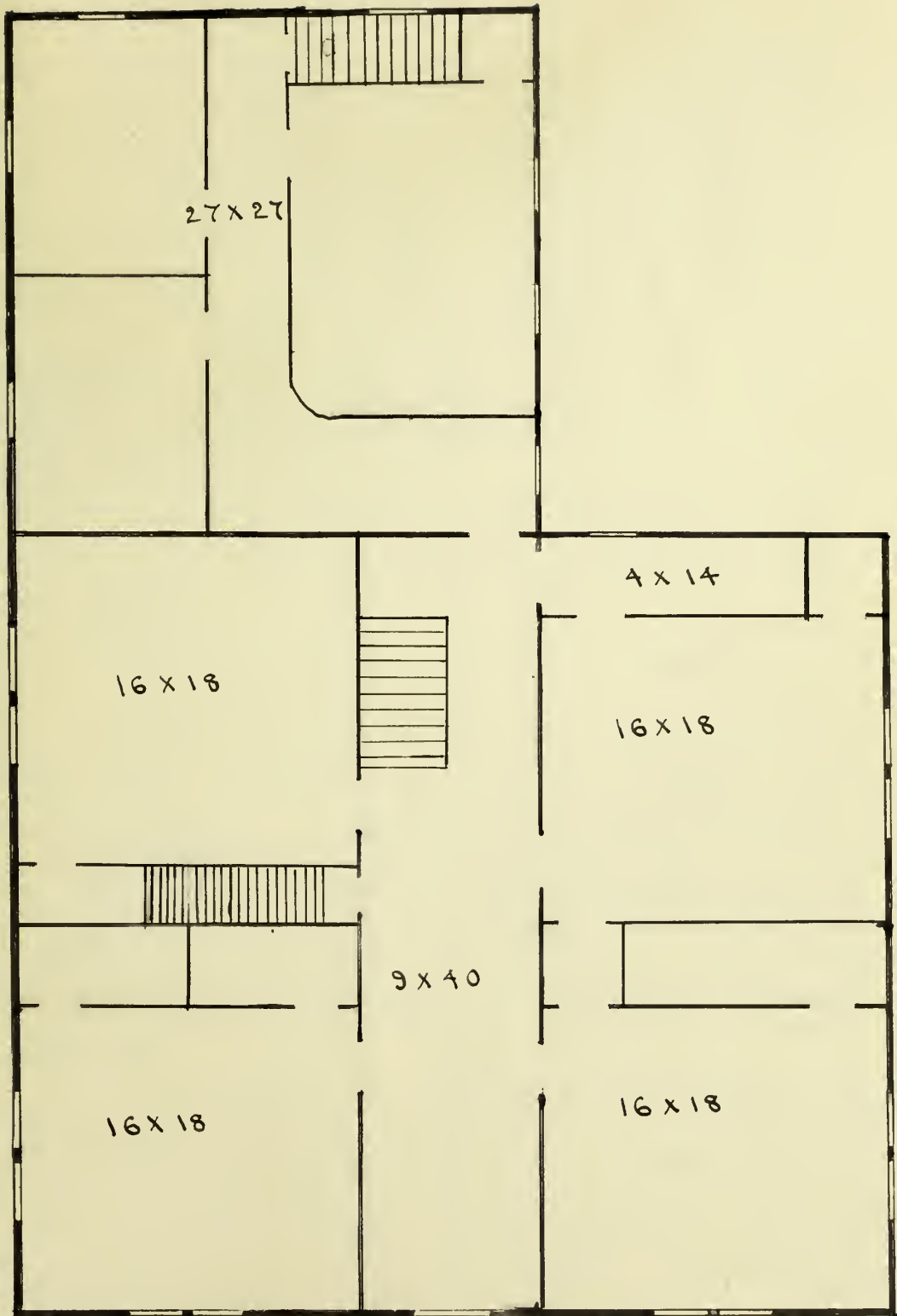




View of east and south sides of house.



East
First floor plan of house.
Manning Street.



Second floor plan of house.

ways the foundation can be strengthened. He should also make a probable estimate as to the cost. If the city has no public library before that time not more than half the bequest money should be used in changing the building and getting the furniture and fittings. It would be wiser to raise some money for the building in the way provided by law, for the erection of public buildings. At least \$5,000 should be left for the purchase of books and then the library could start with hardly more than 3,000 volumes with possibly a little money in reserve for books, which are demanded, and which had no place in the first order. If the Women's Library Association turned its books over to the care of the public library this would be a good collection.

That the trustees may be better informed as to the needs of a library, some of their number should visit other libraries near, and observe the work done in them, the buildings and the equipment. Then they can clearly make known their wants. It would be better to visit small libraries that were doing good work and to adopt their methods, if they seemed good, than to try the methods of the very large city libraries.

THE LIBRARIAN.

The success of the library depends largely upon the ability of the librarian. Some of the necessary qualifications are tact, courtesy, energy, executive ability, broad scholarship and training. In the small library the personality of the librarian seems to pervade the library and a spirit of cheerful helpfulness on her part makes the library attractive. That rare quality, that is called tact, she needs in large meas-

ure; for this, with courtesy, helps to make people feel at home and makes them comfortable. In this way it increases the helpfulness of the library to the community. Executive ability is certainly requisite for the chief officer of the library. The ability to plan wisely and to execute promptly those plans, to make the most of what there is, to get the most for what is spent, to manage other people without their knowing it, is greatly to be desired. Earnestness, enthusiasm, and good judgment, as well as energy, are necessary to push forward the various lines of work. These need to be wisely directed in order to accomplish the best results with least waste of energy.

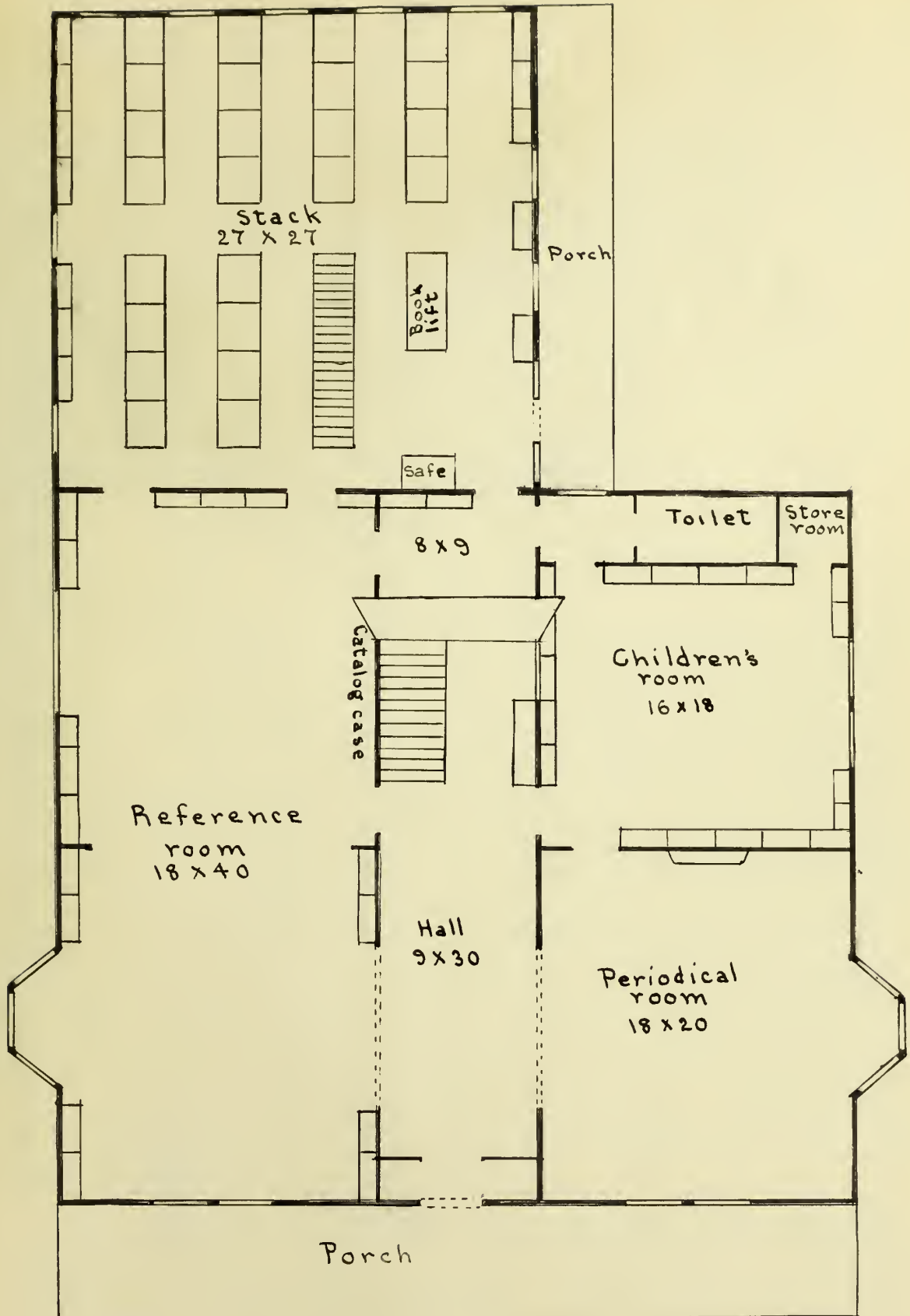
Library training helps to give this wise direction. A high standard of scholarship is required for entrance to the training schools, and that standard is maintained throughout the course. Library work demands that a person be really a specialist in all lines that he may give intelligent direction to readers with different interests. All knowledge is useful to the librarian. The practical technical work of the library schools in all departments of library work, makes all the little details easy and in this way saves time to be devoted to giving personal help to readers. The schools also teach better methods of work and give information as to the ways of making the knowledge of the books available to those unused to the aids. Reference books are carefully studied and a knowledge of their contents helps in answering quickly many troublesome questions that are brought to the library.

If possible the librarian should be chosen before the books are ordered or the plans for the building are made. There are certain principles of library construction, that the

librarian should know, which determine the best arrangement of rooms for convenience and economy of service. Her familiarity with library fittings also enables her to make suggestions in regard to them. She can be helpful in ordering supplies. The selection and ordering of books can be partially delegated to her. When the books are received, the necessary library records can be made and the books can be made ready for use, so that there will be nothing to hinder an early opening of the library. If the funds will not permit of the employment of a trained librarian or it was thought best to employ some one inexperienced, the services of an organizer should be secured to put the library in running order and to teach the librarian the best method of doing things.

CHANGES IN THE BUILDING.

The foundations of the building will probably now admit of wall shelving in the main part. At least that must be planned for. If floor cases are ever needed the basement would be open for the necessary foundations to be put in. The wire for table lamps and other electric lights can be brought up through the floor. On the south side of the building the two large rooms, 18 x 20 feet each, can be thrown together by cutting an arch and can be made into a large reference room. This room would accommodate twenty-five or thirty readers. There are two doors opening from this which will give access to the books stored in the wing. The stairway ascends so as to leave a space in the back part of the hall and here the delivery desk can be placed so that it will be as near the center of everything as possible and thus make supervision easy. This should be made long enough to extend into the corner of the



Plan of library.

reference room and have a window opening for light and for convenience of readers . The door already there would allow an easy access from the desk to the catalog in the reference room. The door opening from the wing upon the porch should be made mostly of glass and should be surrounded with panels of glass to help in furnishing light to the loan desk. The room in the northwest corner 16 x 18 feet is where it can be readily supervised by putting in a delivery window and also another one in the partition. This will make a good children's room. The children's books should be shelved here.

The periodical room should be easily accessible from the street. The room in the northeast corner can be fitted up for that purpose. The fire place which is now there can be left for both use and ornament. The directors can have a pleasant room in the southeast corner of the second floor. The other rooms can be fitted up for other purposes. The one over the children's room can be used for the boys and arrangements can be made to provide games and interesting reading which will help to accomplish the work of keeping them off the streets and out of the saloons. One room can be used for committee meetings for the women's clubs and other associations of the city. This room can be kept for the use of the women alone. If such a room for the men was found to be needed, the other room could be taken for that purpose.

In the wing, all the partitions can be removed, the foundations can be made strong and floor cases can be put in. This leaves no special room on the first floor for work. That would have to be done in a corner of the stacks or behind the

loan desk. The plans should be made for two stories of stacks, though only one would need to be fitted out immediately. A service elevator or book lift should be put in to facilitate the moving of the books from the basement to the main floor and ultimately to the second floor. Straight stairways connecting the different floors should be made as indicated in the diagram of library. The second story rooms can be used for work and storage. The wing would need to be greatly remodeled for part of it is now a woodshed and not finished off. The windows can be put in so as to come opposite the aisles between the cases, and with the windows at the side they would supply abundant light.

STORAGE CAPACITY.

The arrangement of floor cases indicated on the plan of the library would shelve more than eleven thousand volumes and the available wall space would increase the capacity of one story of the stack to more than thirteen thousand volumes.

The reference room would shelve more than one thousand and the children's room nearly as many. A case can be placed in the hall in which any books, which were new or to which the librarian wished to call especial attention, could be put. This plan allows for several years growth before fitting up the second story. As the city will never probably make very rapid growth, a library which can be kept in the building would always be sufficient for the needs of the people. If the books do accumulate beyond its capacity, without doubt the funds for a new building could be obtained.

FURNITURE AND FITTINGS.

After the building is finished the furnishings and books are necessary to make everything complete. A large part of the furniture for a library can be bought to better advantage of local dealers or ordered through them of manufacturing firms who do not make a specialty of library supplies. The catalog of such firms as Macy of Grand Rapids, and May, Walker & Co., of Muskegon, Mich. can be obtained, and a selection can be made from them. Tables of different sizes can be ordered; a convenient size is 3 by 5 feet; 31 1/2 inches high. When large tables are required they can be made by placing these end to end. Tables of nearly the same size but varying heights can be procured for the children's room. The chairs should be of different kinds and different heights so as to be comfortable to people of different sizes. A few rocking chairs make a library inviting, and arm chairs are sometimes restful. Bent wood chairs are very desirable for libraries. Desks will be needed for the workers who have charge of the library. The periodical racks or cases can be obtained from several firms or cases that would answer the purpose can be made by the **carpenters**. A book truck will save great labor in moving books and is really indispensable. A good floor covering is corticine. While it is expensive at first it wears long enough to make it pay. It helps to deaden the sound of moving about.

For the book room and wall shelving, cases of wood fitted to the spaces can be made. The shelves can be made adjustable by means of holes and pegs. From experience in using it has been found that shelves one inch thick should not be

made more than thirty inches long, in order that there should be no sagging. In the room given for storage, 27 feet square, 1 cases 10 5/6 feet long and 7 ft. 8 in. high would fit into the space best. The double cases take up twenty-eight inches at the bottom. There should be a ledge about three feet from the floor. Above this the distance between the shelves should be ten inches clear and below to suit. Ledges may be put only on alternate cases. Each case should have two faces with four tiers of shelves containing eight shelves each. The up-rights for the cases should be two inches thick and the base four inches high. The aisles between cases should be made three feet wide.

If steel stacks are desired, there are several good firms that would be glad to correspond with the directors and to give terms. The best known firms are A.R. & W.F. Westervelt, 102 Chambers Street, N.Y., who sell the Stikeman patent; Sneed & Co., Jersey City, N.J. who have the Green patent; The Art Metal Construction Co., Jamestown, N.Y., makers of the Fenton shelving also carrying other library fittings; and the Library Bureau, 215 Madison St., Chicago, Ill. The latter firm makes a specialty of library fittings and library supplies of every kind. Every thing they sell is good and some of the supplies cannot be secured elsewhere, but their prices are high and money can often be saved by ordering of other firms. Their catalog will be sent on application and contains descriptions and prices of all the fittings needed in a well equipped library.

SUGGESTIONS FOR HELP IN SELECTING BOOKS.

In selecting books, the character of the people, the



varied industries of the town should be considered, and the books which would be helpful to the greater number should be bought. The kind of books in the other libraries should also be taken into consideration for it is unwise to duplicate books which are little used. The proportion of books in the different classes should be decided upon. In the first purchase, the standard reference books should be included and a large number of children's books. The standard authors should be bought in well printed editions. In natural science, social and political sciences, history and the useful arts, the latest editions should be obtained. After the lists have been collected and a selection has been made, some of the people of the city whose reading or study has been along the lines of the books selected should be asked to examine the lists and to offer suggestions. The list of books given below would be found helpful in selecting and ordering books.

AIDS IN BOOK SELECTION.

Baker and Taylor Co., (N.Y.) Library list of books. No charge.

Dana, John Cotton. A Library primer, 1900.

Library Bureau, list \$1.00.

Leypoldt, Mrs. Augusta H. & Iles, George.

Books for girls and women and their clubs.

Library Bureau. \$1.00.

McClurg, A.C. & Co., (Chicago) Classified catalog of 3,500 volumes for a public library. No charge.

New York-State Library (Albany) Fifty best books for a village library. (annual). .25.

U.S.-Education, Bureau of. Catalog of "U.S.A." library; 5,000 volumes for a popular library. Gov't. No charge.

Wisconsin- Free library commission. Books on science and engineering. No charge.

Suggestive list of books for small library. 1902.

No charge.

Wisconsin- Public instruction, Department of. List of books for high schools libraries of Wisconsin. 10 ¢.

List of books for township libraries for the state of Wisconsin.
10 ¢.

FOR CHILDREN.

Hardy, C.E. comp. 500 books for the young. 1892. Scribner 50 ¢
Sargent, John F. Reading for the young and supplement. New ed.
Library Bureau \$1.50

When the building is completed and the furniture is in place, when the supplies and books have come, when the librarian has been chosen, and is in charge, the library may be said to be established. Its success depends upon the librarian and the people working together. Both need to recognize their responsibility. The library is common property where people of all classes meet on an equality to get that which will most enrich their lives. It is the great cultural center of the community. It is to be hoped that a public library may soon be established in Hillsdale, so that Mr. Mitchell's generous gift may be used to carry out his noblest wishes and that the library may be established upon broad principles so as to be of the greatest value to the community.

READING LIST.

American Library Association. **comp.**

Why do we need a public library? 1900.

Bluemner, Oscar.

(The) planning of small library buildings. (See
Public libraries 1898 3 : 3-4, 39-41, 75-76,
115-17, 201-2, 239-40, 283-5, 355-7, 375-6.)

Carr, Henry J.

Fixtures, Furniture and Fittings. (See U.S.-Education,
Bureau of, Papers prepared for the American
library association, 1893. 1896. p. 733-43.)

Dana, John Cotton.

Library Primer. 1900. p 1-68.

Dewey, Melvil

Capacity of book stacks. (See Public libraries.
1902, 7: 28- 29.)

Fletcher, William Isaac.

Public libraries in America. 1894. p 20-93.

Green, Bernard R.

Planning and construction of library buildings
(See Library journal, 1900. 25: 677-83.)

Harrison, Robert.

Selection and acquisition of books for a library.
(See Library journal, 1877. 2: 145-8.)

Henry, W.E.

Some thoughts on the establishment and control
of a public library. (See Library journal, 1900,
25:43-47.)

Hill, Frank J.

Library buildings- See periodicals. (See Library journal. 1898. 24: 143-69.)

Jackson, Anna .

Transforming a dwelling house into a library. (See

Library journal. 1900. 25: 105-12.)

Lathrop, Olive S.

A history of the development of libraries in Michigan. 1900.

Plummer, Mary Wright.

Hints to small librarians. 1898. p. 50-62.

Poole, William Frederick.

Small library buildings. (See Library journal. 1886. 18: 250-56.)

Reynolds library, Rochester, N.Y.

Annual report. 10: 3-9

Salem public library (See Library journal 1890. 15: 203-5.)

Sparks, Marian Thelma.

Founding a public library in Illinois. 1899.

Spencer, Mary C.

How to start a free public library. 1901.

Utley, H.M.

How to plan a library building. (See Library journal, 1899. 24: 621-23.)

Wheatley, H.B.

Public libraries (See his How to form a library. 1887. p. 71-88.)

Wire, G.W.

How to start a public library. 1900.





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